

BANK OF HAWAII

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS
\$1,007,346.65

OFFICERS.
Charles M. Cooke.....President
P. C. Jones.....First Vice-President
F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier
C. Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier
Zeno K. Myers.....Auditor

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke, F. B. Damon, P. C. Atherton.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking

JUDD BUILDING, - FORT STREET.

Claus Spreckels & Co.
BANKERS
HONOLULU, - - - - - H. I.

San Francisco Agents—The Nevada National Bank of San Francisco.
DRAW EXCHANGE ON
SAN FRANCISCO—The Nevada National Bank of San Francisco.
LONDON—Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank.
CHICAGO—Corn Exchange National Bank.
PARIS—Credit Lyonnais.
BERLIN—Dresdner Bank.
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA—Bank of New Zealand, and Bank of Australasia.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER—Bank of British North America.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Deposits Received, Loans Made on Approved Security, Commercial and Travellers' Credits Issued, Bills of Exchange Bought and Sold.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital SubscribedYen 24,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 15,000,000
Reserve Fund 9,940,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
Honolulu, New York, San Francisco, London, Lyons, Bombay, Hongkong, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tokio, Osaka.

The Banks buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issue Drafts and Letters of Credit, and transacts a general banking business.

Honolulu Branch 67 King Street

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
BISHOP & CO.
BANKERS

Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued on the Bank of California and N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, London.

Correspondents for the American Express Company, and Thos. Cook & Son.

Interest allowed on term and Savings Bank Deposits.

Y. ISHII,
Corner Beretania and Nuuanu Sts.
JAPANESE DRUGGISTS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

All kinds American patent medicines at low prices.

Removal Notice.

Dr. J. Uchida has removed his office to 1263 Nuuanu Street, between Kukul and Beretania, in front of residence.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
E.C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
124 Sansome Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

Women and Others

Sam Bernard included this in his remarks at a wedding breakfast in New York:

"I am glad to see here a luxury to which all brides and bridegrooms are not accustomed."

"I, for instance, called one day in June upon the dear old lady who did my washing, and ironing."

"Where is your son this morning, Mrs. Smith?" I said. "I don't see him around. I hope he isn't ill."

"Oh, no," said the old lady. "He's to be married tomorrow and he's upstairs in bed while I wash out his trousseau."

The following are some characteristic sayings expressing the quaint philosophy of the Ghetto:

Words should be weighed, not counted.

The whole world rests on the tip of the tongue.

The cruel tongue is worse than the cruel hand.

It is easy to say things, but hard to prove them.

The less you speak the healthier.

Talking little may harm sometimes; talking much, always.

As long as the word is in my mouth, I am the master; as soon as the word is out of my mouth I am the slave.

Silence is the weapon of the wise—but silence is far from being wisdom.

A blow passes—a word remains.

You can't shut the world's mouth.

Your mouth should not verify what your eyes have not seen.

You can rely more on what one eye may see than on what two ears may hear.

A few weeks ago Manager E. A. Braden cabled Marie Corelli, the authoress, that he had accepted her play, "Barabbas," through her New York agents. The cablegram assured her that an elaborate production would be made of the play, and extended an invitation to the writer to be present at the opening performance in New York next autumn.

Later Mr. Braden received a cablegram from Miss Corelli, dated at Woodhall, Spa, Lincolnshire, England, pledging the success of "Barabbas" in America. In response to the invitation to come to New York Miss Corelli's cablegram remarked: "Stranger things than that have happened," leading Mr. Braden to believe that the authoress was giving his invitation favorable consideration.

One of the most moving records of the hard experiences of a working girl are found in "The Long Day." It is not the record of a woman like Marie Van Vorst, who investigated the condition of the working woman as an amateur. It is the genuine story of a girl of good education whom the loss of parents left without means of support and who ventured alone and friendless to seek a livelihood in New York. Of course, if she had had more worldly wisdom she would never have sought the great city as a place for a start. But she was simply an average girl, developed in some ways by the practice of teaching school, but with no more trained capacity for work than is possessed by the ordinary girl graduate of the American public school. With no knowledge of the way of mastering any handicraft she attempted to make her way, and it was naturally thorny and full of trouble. She is a good story-teller and she gives a series of pictures of the working girl as she found her in a half dozen different factories and finally in a foul, unwholesome steam laundry. The incidents of her life from very good reading, but it is the grim facts of the small hold on the working girl of the churches and the charitable societies that are most significant. When in dire distress this girl finally took refuge in a home for working girls, and her picture of the avaricious matron, who cheated poor girls in giving them change and who starved them at table, is one that will not soon be forgotten. All surroundings in this miscellany "home" were dreary and repellent to the last degree, yet it was sustained by charitable women and was governed by a board of directors, who never dreamed of the rapacity and meanness of the manager or of the many ways in which the lives of the inmates were embittered by petty exactions and needless harshness.

One of the striking truths which this girl brings out is the lack of any real education among the American working girls. She can usually write a good hand, but she has no exact knowledge of arithmetic, reading, spelling or geography. Instead of reading good books she devours the cheap, trashy novels that are ground out by certain publishers who cater to this trade. She doesn't know how to buy clothes for herself that will wear well or how to feed her body so that she may endure the nervous tension of hard, exacting work. The writer of this book finally graduated from manual labor into stenography and typewriting and declares that she is making \$30 a week at work that she enjoys, but this was only achieved by attending night school and making up the defects of her early school education. The book is full of good, hard common sense, for the author tells the truth about the average working girl. She does not mince her words but she declares that the coarseness of speech and the hardness of the life of so many American working girls is due mainly to poor early training and to evil surroundings. Most of them have no home life and no refining influences. The book will be widely read, and if it is read aright it should lead to the establishment of cheap hotels for working girls in the big cities—places in which they can get good food at cost and comfortable lodgings. As it is now the working girl is at a disadvantage with the working man, as she cannot get as much for her money as he receives.

There are ways and ways of going on a picnic.

In the haphazard way you will do as little planning beforehand as possible, the main object being to provide something to eat. Toward the other extreme is the picnic that is elaborately conceived, with a fine hamper for the paraphernalia and all sorts of delicacies and side dishes thrown in. Between the two is the common sense way—with just enough forethought in the arrangement of things to make the lunch interesting without being a labor to prepare.

If you want to go on a picnic unencumbered with bundles and baskets the best solution lies in a dress suit case. Enough lunch to satisfy the appetite of six hungry individuals for a dinner and supper can be carried in a suit case of average size, all neatly packed and in perfect condition when the time arrives for setting out.

Ice is always needed at a picnic, though not to be had unless one of the party is willing to undertake the task of lugging a not altogether desirable burden. A tin kettle is unsightly and a basket is in much the same category as regards looks, but the difficulty may be overcome in a very simple manner without either. Any large paper warehouse will sell a couple of sheets of heavy, oiled paper; get a big, square chunk of ice and wrap it in a single sheet, turning the corners up neatly and tying it with thin strings. Be sure that you remember which is the top of the cake for if carried upside down the melted ice will be apt to leak out of the corners. Next wrap the block in at dozen newspapers and over all put a final covering of oiled paper. You may now tie it securely with heavy cord for carrying or bind it with a shawl strap; if there is space in the suit case and the block is not too deep to prevent the lid from closing it will fit snugly into the bottom, but you must still bear in mind which side should be uppermost. During a two hours' trip on a hot day there will be very little melting and absolutely no leakage if the wrappings are put on properly. To avoid wasting in the chopping of ice, the best instrument is one of the new ice picks—long and slender, like a fine crocheting needle; the slightest pressure instantly makes a deep hole and with two or three light taps the block of ice may be broken off into square sections, without the loss which usually comes from chipping.

To be enjoyable a picnic need not necessarily be conducted on the plan that is expressed by the term "roughing it." Trees, grass and the open air may be appreciated just as well if there is a semblance of neatness and refinement in the serving of the picnic lunch. If the al fresco meal is to be served on the ground select a grassy space and lay over it an old but a clean linen cloth. On top of this spread a paper tablecloth in some pretty flower pattern. These paper sets, with napkins and doilies to match in dainty floral designs, are sold everywhere in compact boxes and are well worth the trifling extra cost for the picturesque effect they lend to the picnic luncheon.

Sandwiches must always be wrapped in thin oiled paper, a grade slightly heavier than tissue, to keep them fresh and moist. Let it be said right here that one cannot scarcely provide too many sandwiches for a picnic—four loaves of bread disappear mysteriously before the appetites of six hungry persons while two loaves are gone in a flash.

To make the sandwiches most inviting you should pare the crust from the loaves and then cut in thin slices; give as much variety as possible by using thin sliced tongue and ham, poached chicken and lettuce and tomato.

If you prefer to make the sandwiches on the picnic grounds take a lump of butter in a jar. It may be kept hard by covering it with some shaved ice but in that case must be of course be put in a jar with a rubber ring and screw cap. Some of the small things which must not be forgotten for the picnic are olives, pickles, mustard, sugar, salt and pepper. It will be found a good idea to write out a list of the articles to be taken and to check them off as they are packed in the suit case or basket. Bottles may be safely carried without risk of breakage by wrapping each in a little roll of corrugated strawboard.

The picnic outfit may be so contrived as to leave little or nothing to be carried back. Fibre plates instead of china will do away with one troublesome detail; tablecloth and napkins of paper relieve you of the necessity of caring for linen afterward.

Several physicians were relating how carefully their wives looked after their interests and how diplomatically they were in saving them from doing unnecessary night work. One doctor gave an instance, demonstrating how the best laid plans of men and mice oft miscarry.

"When I got home this morning at 3 o'clock, dead tired from attending to a 'trying case,'" he remarked, "I almost dreaded to look at the hall table, on which my wife always leaves a note when there is an urgent call. I was naturally delighted to find that I did not have another call to make, and at once hurried to my bedroom, and, without lighting the gas, undressed in the dark and tumbled into bed.

"My head touched something on the pillow. I lighted the gas to investigate, and found that my thoughtful wife had pinned there a note, so that I

could not fail to see it, informing me that I was wanted at once without fail to call on a distant patient as soon as I arrived home, no matter at what hour."

MOSQUITO

RULES ADOPTED

BOARD OF HEALTH WILL PROCEED TO PUT THEM INTO EFFECT.

The Board of Health yesterday afternoon formally adopted the regulations regarding mosquito breeding places, which had been already approved by the governor, and which he is expected to sign on his return. The regulations are as follows:

"Section 1. No person or corporation, either as owner or occupier or care-taker of any premises situate within the Territory shall keep or maintain or permit to be kept or maintained on the premises owned, occupied or cared for by him or it, any cistern, tank, barrel, cesspool or container of whatsoever nature, kind, character or description in which mosquitoes are breeding.

"Sec. 2. No person or corporation shall throw or deposit upon any highway, street, lane, alley or public place within the Territory, or upon any land or premises therein, whether occupied or unoccupied, any container whatsoever capable of holding water, except upon such public dumping grounds as are or may be designated by the Board of Health.

"Sec. 3. Every person or corporation violating the provisions of the above regulations shall be prosecuted according to law."

KENTUCKY'S CHILDREN.

We are apt to consider New England as pre-eminently the region that people go from, and some of these New England states at times have appeared to be scarcely more than breeding grounds for stalwart men and women destined to inhabit and build up other parts of the land. Old home week in Kentucky reminds one how true it is that an intense migratory movement has steadily gone up even in the middle west for several generations. The roving disposition of the Lincoln and Davis families is an illustration of early tendencies in this direction; the first settlers of the west and southwest, or their children, were ever on the move, pushing onward to new and if possible, more fertile lands. In later times there has been the same fluidity of population, so that today it is said. Kentucky has 600,000 of her children dwelling outside her borders.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Stronger at Once!

OMAHA, NEB.

Nebraska's Champion Quickly Feels Brighter and Better in Brain and Body When He Takes

PAIN'S EVERY COMPOUND.

It Gives Almost Instant Effect.

"Paine's Celery Compound has helped me greatly in my training. For years it has been a household remedy in our family. We take a little course of it every spring to freshen us up."

"It does better than ordinary blood medicines, because it not only clears the system, but increases strength. I can feel at once how much QUICKER AND SHARPER MY MIND AND YEARE when Paine's Celery Compound has been taken."

"I can also say from experience in my family that it is a splendid building up medicine for anybody who is run down."—George (Kid) Bell, Champion of Nebraska (175 lbs.), Thurston Hotel, Omaha.

The unanimous evidence of Athletes, Professional Men, Business Workers, Tired Mothers and Weak Girls, alike proves the instant strength-making and health-building effect of this celebrated Nerve Vitalizer and Tonic, Paine's Celery Compound. Doctors of every school know the famous formula, and prescribe it constantly. It was discovered by the eminent Professor Edward E. Phelps, of Dartmouth University.



GEORGE (KID) BELL.

VERIBEST

Notice the peculiarity in spelling the name of the finest canned meats extant. The readers of the Star may see this at home instead of riding to a bill board, as they formerly were obliged to when we patronized that method of advertising our goods.

VERIBEST

canned meats, the product of Armour & Co., are the best that have ever been placed on the market, the only output that has absolute sanitary inspection on the part of the authorities in Chicago.

WE INVITE INSPECTION BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS TERRITORY. NO OTHER CANNED FOODSTUFFS ARE AS CAREFULLY SELECTED OR PREPARED WITH THE SAME ATTENTION TO CLEANLINESS IN COOKING.

Armour & Co.'s Goods have passed the entire gamut of Federal inquisition and emerged unscathed.

Do you need any better recommendation?

FRED L. WALDRON
DISTRIBUTOR

Spreckels' Block, - Honolulu

ON EASY TERMS

THE REFRIGERATOR OF PERMANENT SATISFACTION

... THE GURNEY ...

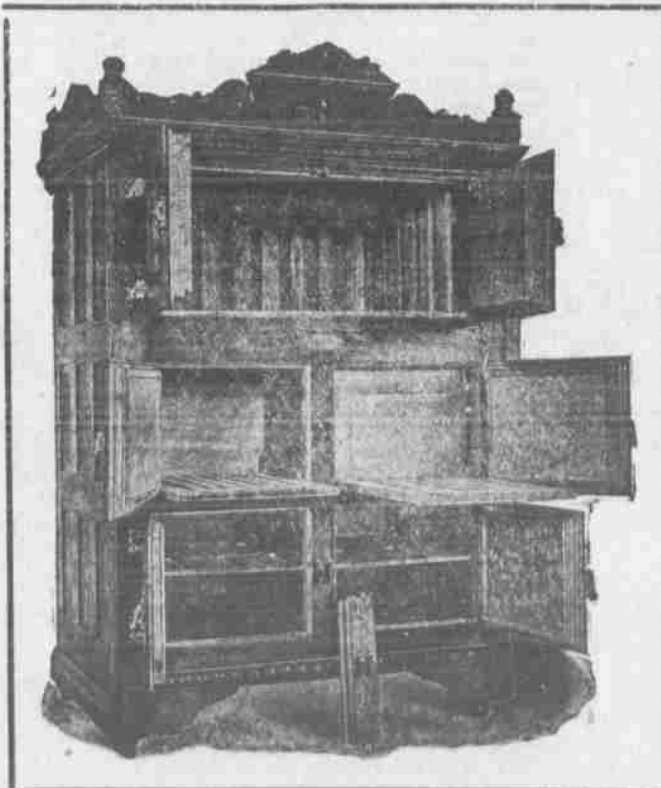
Removable Ice

Compartment Found Only In the

GURNEY

King of Ice Savers

The Only CLEANABLE



It is now Refrigerator Weather and with this fact in mind, the entire line of the Celebrated Gurney Refrigerator carried by us, is offered to you.

How To Possess a Gurney Refrigerator Today

This is our plan. Come to the store today, select the Refrigerator you want, pay 1-3 of the price down, the balance in 60 days. Instruct us as to where you want it delivered, and inside of ten minutes you become possessor of the best Refrigerator made. BUY IT NOW.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

53, 55, 57 King Street

Honolulu, Hawaii